in practically every swiftly flowing stream of water in the neighborhood, the complete eradication of these flies in such coffee districts is probably impracticable. However, the recent work of O'Kane in the eradication of black flies from mountain streams through the introduction of Phenothrin oil would appear to be of some use in the control of these flies.

Every severely infected case constitutes a focus of infection. Many individuals are so badly infected that every Simulium fly which bites them is likely to ingest a hundred or more microfilariae, while in a mildly infected case a fly may not take up more than one or two microfilariae. Public health procedures should include inspection of the inhabitants in the endemic districts and the diagnosis of the cases with filarial tumors with prompt removal of the fibroid growths and the adult male and female parasites within them. The operations are simple and easily performed under local novocain anesthesia. However, the microfilariae do not always disappear immediately following the operation, but sometimes persist for a considerable time thereafter.

In order to rid the patient of the microfilariae which may persist after the removal of the tumors, experiments were performed to discover satisfactory filaricidal substances. It was found that in vitro plasmocin in dilutions up to 1 to 10,000 effectively destroys the microfilariae. Quinine in a dilution of 1 to 50,000 also produces somewhat similar results. The results obtained with these substances were so encouraging that they give hope for the destruction of the microfilariae in the tissues of man, if prolonged treatment with sufficiently large doses can be employed. It is not at all likely that the adult parasites are well protected by their structure and located in the center of the tumors will be destroyed or even unfavorably influenced by such treatment with such substances.